

## SUMMARY

### **Recommendation Of Risk Awareness Of Midwife And Pregnant Mother In Early Detection Of Pre Eclampsia (Study In Bati Bati and Pelaihari Public Health Center Tanah Laut District)**

Pre eclampsia and eclampsia is a complication of hypertension in pregnant women. After bleeding and infection, pre eclampsia is still a major cause of maternal mortality and the cause of high perinatal mortality in Indonesia. Therefore, early diagnosis of pre eclampsia and its treatment need to be done immediately to reduce maternal and infant mortality rate. The number of maternal deaths in 13 districts and cities in South Kalimantan in 2014 is 120 people/100,000 live births and 2015 to 123 people/100,000 live births, but in 2016 decreased to 92 maternal deaths/100,000 live births. The number of maternal deaths in Tanah Laut District as one of the districts in South Kalimantan province shows that in 2014 are 12 deaths of pregnant women/100,000 live births, 2015 there are 9 deaths of pregnant women/100,000 live births and in 2016 there were 7 maternal deaths pregnant/100,000 live births. Although the number of maternal deaths began to decline but the cause of most deaths due to pre-eclampsia is increasing.

The purpose of this research in general is make recommendations to increase risk awareness of midwives and pregnant women in early detection of pre eclampsia. Specific objectives are 1) Identify knowledge, experience, frequency of training, motivation and perception related of midwife in early detection of pre eclampsia at Bati bati and Pelaihari Public Health Center, 2) Identify experience, knowledge, motivation and perception related of pregnant mother to health facility in recognizing early symptoms of pre eclampsia at Puskesmas Bati Bati and Pelaihari Puskesmas, 3) Analyze the influence of knowledge level, experience, frequency of training, motivation and perception of midwife about pre eclampsia to risk awareness of midwife in early detection of pre eclampsia, 4) Analyze the effect of Risk awareness of midwife to ANC midwife quality in early detection of pre eclampsia, 5) Analyze the influence of experience, knowledge, motivation and perception of pregnant mother about pre eclampsia to Risk awareness of pregnant mother in recognizing early symptoms of pre eclampsia, 6) Analyzing the influence of trust factor and support of husband/family of pregnant mother to Risk awareness of pregnant mother in recognizing early symptoms of pre eclampsia, 7) Analyze the effect of Risk awareness of pregnant mother on ANC visit of pregnant mother to health facility in recognizing early symptoms of pre eclampsia, 8) Prepare recommendations to improve Risk awareness of midwives and pregnant women in early detection of pre eclampsia.

This research is observational analytic and using cross sectional study design. The research were conducted in the Bati Bati and Pelaihari Public Health Center Tanah Laut District in 2018. The population in this study were all

midwives working at Bati Bati Public Health Center as 20 midwives and all midwives working in Pelaihari Public Health Center as 22 midwives. The study population also consisted of all target of pregnant women as 680 pregnant women at Bati Bati and 774 pregnant women in Pelaihari. The sampling technique was taken from total population of 42 midwives and simple random sampling of 91 for pregnant women.

According to the statistical test of midwife training frequency ( $p=0,003$ ), midwife's perception ( $p=0,006$ ) and midwife's work experience ( $p=0,023$ ) had significant effect to midwife's risk awareness in early detection of pre eclampsia. The results of statistical tests of pregnant women's perception have a significant effect on *risk awareness* of pregnant women in early detection of pre eclampsia ( $p=0,000$ ).

The conclusion of this study is that an significant effect of midwives' perception on work, midwife experience and frequency of midwife training on midwife risk awareness in early detection of pre eclampsia. In addition, there are significant perceptions of pregnant women in preventing high-risk pregnancies, especially pre eclampsia to the risk awareness of pregnant women in early detection of pre eclampsia in Bati Bati and Pelaihari Health Center. The main recommendations to increase the risk awareness of midwives and pregnant women in the early detection of pre eclampsia is to propose to the Health Office to do equalization in the frequency of midwife training on handling high risk pregnancies, especially pre eclampsia, improve the perception and experience of midwives regarding their work in early detection of pre eclampsia and improve perception of pregnant women in early detection of pre eclampsia.

## RINGKASAN

### **Rekomendasi Peningkatan *Risk Awareness* Bidan Dan Ibu Hamil Dalam Deteksi Dini Pre Eklampsia (Studi Di Wilayah Puskesmas Bati bati dan Puskesmas Pelaihari Kabupaten Tanah Laut)**

Pre eklampsia dan eklampsia merupakan suatu komplikasi dari hipertensi pada ibu hamil. Setelah perdarahan dan infeksi, pre eklampsia masih merupakan sebab utama kematian ibu dan sebab kematian perinatal yang tinggi di Indonesia. Oleh karena itu diagnosis dini pre eklampsia dan penanganannya perlu segera dilaksanakan untuk menurunkan angka kematian ibu dan bayi. Jumlah kematian ibu pada 13 kabupaten dan kota di Kalimantan Selatan pada tahun 2014 sebanyak 120 orang/100.000 kelahiran hidup dan tahun 2015 menjadi 123 orang/100.000 kelahiran hidup, namun tahun 2016 menurun menjadi 92 kematian ibu/100.000 kelahiran hidup. Jumlah kematian ibu di Kabupaten Tanah Laut sebagai salah satu kabupaten di provinsi Kalimantan Selatan, menunjukkan bahwa pada tahun 2014 sebanyak 12 kematian ibu hamil/100.000 kelahiran hidup, tahun 2015 terdapat 9 kematian ibu hamil/100.000 kelahiran hidup dan pada tahun 2016 terdapat 7 kematian ibu hamil/100.000 kelahiran hidup. Walaupun jumlah kematian ibu mulai menurun namun penyebab terbanyak kematian tersebut karena pre eklampsia yang semakin meningkat.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini secara umum adalah menyusun rekomendasi upaya peningkatan *risk awareness* bidan dan ibu hamil dalam deteksi dini pre eklampsia. Tujuan khusus penelitian adalah 1) Mengidentifikasi pengetahuan, pengalaman, frekuensi pelatihan, motivasi dan persepsi bidan terhadap pekerjaannya dalam deteksi dini pre eklampsia di Puskesmas Bati bati dan Puskesmas Pelaihari, 2) Mengidentifikasi pengalaman, pengetahuan, motivasi dan persepsi ibu hamil dalam mengenali gejala awal pre eklampsia di Puskesmas Bati bati dan Puskesmas Pelaihari, 3) Menganalisis pengaruh tingkat pengetahuan, pengalaman, frekuensi pelatihan, motivasi dan persepsi bidan tentang pre eklampsia terhadap *risk awareness* bidan dalam deteksi dini pre eklampsia, 4) Menganalisis pengaruh *risk awareness* bidan terhadap kualitas ANC bidan dalam deteksi dini pre eklampsia, 5) Menganalisis pengaruh pengalaman, pengetahuan, motivasi dan persepsi ibu hamil tentang pre eklampsia terhadap *risk awareness* ibu hamil dalam mengenali gejala awal pre eklampsia, 6) Menganalisis pengaruh faktor kepercayaan dan dukungan suami atau keluarga ibu hamil terhadap *Risk awareness* ibu hamil dalam mengenali gejala awal pre eklampsia, 7) Menganalisis pengaruh *Risk awareness* ibu hamil terhadap kunjungan ANC ibu hamil ke fasilitas kesehatan dalam mengenali gejala awal pre eklampsia, 8) Menyusun rekomendasi untuk meningkatkan *Risk awareness* bidan dan ibu hamil dalam deteksi dini pre eklampsia.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah analitik observasional dan rancang bangun penelitian *cross sectional study*. Penelitian dilakukan di wilayah Puskesmas Bati bati dan Puskesmas Pelaihari Kabupaten Tanah Laut tahun 2018. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah seluruh bidan yang bekerja di Puskesmas Bati bati sebanyak 20 bidan dan seluruh bidan yang bekerja di Puskesmas Pelaihari sebanyak 22 bidan. Populasi penelitian juga terdiri dari seluruh sasaran ibu hamil sebanyak 680 ibu hamil di Puskesmas Bati bati dan 774 ibu hamil di Puskesmas Pelaihari. Teknik pengambilan sampel diambil secara *total population* sebesar 42 untuk bidan dan *simple random sampling* sebesar 91 untuk ibu hamil.

Menurut hasil uji statistik frekuensi pelatihan bidan ( $p=0,003$ ), persepsi bidan ( $p=0,006$ ) dan pengalaman bidan terkait pekerjaannya ( $p=0,023$ ) berpengaruh signifikan terhadap *Risk awareness* bidan dalam deteksi dini pre eklampsia. Hasil uji statistik persepsi ibu hamil berpengaruh signifikan terhadap *Risk awareness* ibu hamil dalam deteksi dini pre eklampsia ( $p=0,000$ ).

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah terdapat pengaruh persepsi bidan terhadap pekerjaan, pengalaman bidan dan frekuensi pelatihan bidan terhadap *risk awareness* bidan dalam deteksi dini pre eklampsia. Selain itu, terdapat pengaruh persepsi ibu hamil dalam mencegah kehamilan risiko tinggi terutama pre eklampsia terhadap *risk awareness* ibu hamil dalam deteksi dini pre eklampsia di Puskesmas Bati bati dan Puskesmas Pelaihari. Rekomendasi utama untuk meningkatkan *risk awareness* bidan dan ibu hamil dalam deteksi dini pre eklampsia adalah mengusulkan kepada Dinas Kesehatan untuk melakukan pemerataan dalam frekuensi pelatihan bidan tentang penanganan kehamilan risiko tinggi terutama pre eklampsia, meningkatkan persepsi dan pengalaman bidan terkait pekerjaannya dalam mendeteksi dini pre eklampsia serta meningkatkan persepsi ibu hamil dalam deteksi dini pre eklampsia.

## ABSTRACT

**Recommendation Of Risk awareness Of Midwife And Pregnant Mother In  
Early Detection Of Pre Eclampsia  
(Study In Bati Bati and Pelaihari Public Health Center Tanah Laut District)**

**Background:** Pre eclampsia is a complication of hypertension in pregnant women. Pre eclampsia is still a major cause of maternal mortality in Indonesia. Therefore, early diagnosis of pre eclampsia and its treatment need to be done immediately to reduce maternal mortality rate. The number of maternal deaths in 13 districts in South Kalimantan in 2016 is 92 maternal deaths/100,000 live births. **The purpose:** To make recommendation to increase risk awareness of midwives and pregnant mothers in early detection of pre eclampsia. **Research Method:** This research type is observational analytic and research design is cross sectional study. The research were conducted in the Bati Bati and Pelaihari Public Health Center Tanah Laut District in 2018. The population were all midwives at Bati Bati as 20 midwives and all midwives in Pelaihari as 22 midwives. The population also comprised all target of pregnant women as 680 pregnant women at Bati Bati and 774 pregnant women in Pelaihari. The sampling technique was taken in total population of 42 midwives and simple random sampling of 91 for pregnant women. **Results:** According to the statistical test of midwife training frequency ( $p=0,003$ ), midwife's perception ( $p=0,006$ ) and midwife's work experience ( $p=0,023$ ) had significant effect to midwife's risk awareness in early detection of pre eclampsia. The results of statistical tests of pregnant women's perception have a significant effect on *risk awareness* of pregnant women in early detection of pre eclampsia ( $p=0,000$ ). **Conclusions:** There is an influence midwives's perception, midwives's experience and frequency of midwife training on midwives's risk awareness in early detection of pre eclampsia. In addition, there are significant perceptions of pregnant women in preventing high risk pregnancies, especially pre eclampsia, to the risk awareness of pregnant women in early detection of pre eclampsia in Bati Bati and Pelaihari Health Center.

**Keywords :** Midwife training frequency, midwife experience, midwife perception, pregnant women's perception, risk awareness, pre eclampsia

## ABSTRAK

**Rekomendasi Peningkatan *Risk awareness* Bidan Dan Ibu Hamil Dalam  
Deteksi Dini Pre Eklampsia  
(Studi Di Wilayah Puskesmas Bati bati dan Puskesmas Pelaihari Kabupaten  
Tanah Laut)**

**Latar Belakang:** Pre eklampsia merupakan suatu komplikasi dari hipertensi pada ibu hamil. Pre eklampsia masih merupakan sebab utama kematian ibu di Indonesia. Oleh karena itu diagnosis dini pre eklampsia dan penanganannya perlu segera dilaksanakan untuk menurunkan angka kematian ibu. Jumlah kematian ibu pada 13 kabupaten di Kalimantan Selatan pada tahun 2016 adalah 92 kematian ibu/100.000 kelahiran hidup. **Tujuan dari penelitian** ini adalah menyusun rekomendasi upaya peningkatan *Risk awareness* bidan dan ibu hamil dalam deteksi dini pre eklampsia. **Metode Penelitian:** Jenis penelitian ini adalah analitik observasional dan rancang bangun penelitian adalah *cross sectional study*. Lokasi dan waktu penelitian di Puskesmas Bati bati dan Puskesmas Pelaihari Kabupaten Tanah Laut tahun 2018. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah bidan di Puskesmas Bati bati sebanyak 20 bidan dan bidan di Puskesmas Pelaihari sebanyak 22 bidan. Populasi penelitian juga terdiri dari seluruh sasaran ibu hamil sebanyak 680 ibu hamil di Puskesmas Bati bati dan 774 ibu hamil di Puskesmas Pelaihari. Teknik pengambilan sampel diambil secara *total population* sebesar 42 untuk bidan dan *simple random sampling* sebesar 91 untuk ibu hamil. **Hasil penelitian:** Menurut hasil uji statistik frekuensi pelatihan bidan ( $p=0,003$ ), persepsi bidan ( $p=0,006$ ) dan pengalaman bidan terkait pekerjaannya ( $p=0,023$ ) berpengaruh signifikan terhadap *Risk awareness* bidan dalam deteksi dini pre eklampsia. Hasil uji statistik persepsi ibu hamil berpengaruh signifikan terhadap *Risk awareness* ibu hamil dalam deteksi dini pre eklampsia ( $p=0,000$ ). **Kesimpulan:** Terdapat pengaruh persepsi bidan terhadap pekerjaan, pengalaman bidan dan frekuensi pelatihan bidan terhadap *risk awareness* bidan dalam deteksi dini pre eklampsia. Selain itu, terdapat pengaruh persepsi ibu hamil dalam mencegah kehamilan risiko tinggi terutama pre eklampsia terhadap *risk awareness* ibu hamil dalam deteksi dini pre eklampsia di Puskesmas Bati bati dan Puskesmas Pelaihari.

Kata kunci : Frekuensi pelatihan bidan, pengalaman bidan, persepsi bidan, persepsi ibu hamil, *risk awareness*, pre eklampsia